REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,263—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ZOROASTRIANA, 2,020 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

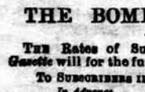
Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on their homeward trip from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

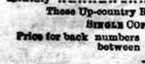


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 5 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each month*.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine / Without Food
Suez	30	22	8	
Port Said	34	25	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

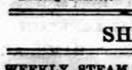
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



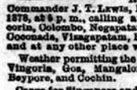
THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H.P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



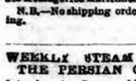
THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 19th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— KHIVA	2009	450	G. Lee	19th July.
(c) CATHAY	2985	450	B. T. Dundas	26th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3953	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY'S No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cloth and Serge Cuttings, Salvages, Remnants of Cloth, Linen Drill, Gold Cord and Numerals, Ankle Boots, Cloth Tunics, Jackets, Trowsers, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., at the abovementioned place, the following goods, viz., 100 bags of cloth and serge cuttings salvages cloth remnants, &c., 200 yards Oxford cloth, Nos. 2 and 3 44 yards French grey cloth, 311 yards of linen drill, 200 yards gold cord, 270 pairs gold embroidered numerals, 330 pairs ankle boots, cadet patterns, cloth tunics, jackets, trousers, 485 yards of black cotton linings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed, within 3 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Royal Hotel Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Tea Sets, Plateware, &c., in Tamarind Lane, Fort.

If not disposed of by private bargain,

On MONDAY, the 22nd, and on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July instant, at one o'clock p.m., each day, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed by the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Mr. D. C. Lobo, to sell off by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

All the glassware, crockery, teasets, plated dish covers, hot water dishes and square curry dishes, knives, spoons and forks, candlesticks, kerosine lamps, a set of blackwood dining tables, several camp tables, side board screens, whatnoths, carved circular, pier, side, and other tables, conversation sofa, and cleopatra couches, chairs, bronze three light and single hanging argand lamps with drops, bronze gas lamps, writing tables, engravings in Maple frames, punkhas, clothes presses, glass-door cupboards, chiffonier, teapoys, dining-room, American and easy chairs, several camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, globe lamps, bath tubs, commodes, coir rugs, cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars, will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-wares, an English built Brougham, a mail phaeton, a bay horse, plants, &c., &c., at Upper Colaba.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Mackey, the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, tea set containing 4 pieces, ice-pitcher, waiter, butter pot, biscuit box, electro-plated threaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany box containing fish knives, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin, &c., handsome well-seasoned French-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining-table in 5 pieces, a round dining-table for 10 persons, sideboard, Madras and Mallet pattern dining-room arm and wing-cut-arm chairs, Duplex kerosine lamps, handsome French polished circular pier, folding and writing tables, easy, long, folding, low and drawing-room chairs, sofas, four-light chandeliers, argand lamps, chiffoniers, ornament stands, a mahogany grand square piano by Soundy and Co., rich real Brussels carpet, English iron four-posts bedstead, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washing tables, cheval and dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built miniature brougham.

1 Set of single harness and military saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twists, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of the Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Street.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz.	Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	,, 18	per do.	

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz.	Quarts.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY	,, 25	per do.	
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	,, 15	per do.	
CHABLIS Do.	,, 16	per do.	
Do. Do.	,, 18	per 2 doz.	Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	,, 18	per do.	
LORMONT Do.	,, 14	per do.	
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	,, 11	per do.	
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's)	,, 10	per do.	
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	,, 8	per doz.	Quarts.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. HUTTON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from MOULMEIN, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

MIRJAMULL SHEWBUX,
No. 7, Church Gate Street. Charterers.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

FOR SALE, WHITE BROTHERS' well-known PORTLAND CEMENT.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July 1878.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well known Bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen cases at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3-8 ,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, SORABJI HORMASJI BARBHAYA, retired from the Firm of CURSETJI SORABJI and Co., Wine and Provision Merchants, on the 1st day of June last, and his interest and responsibility in the said Firm CEASED on that day. The undersigned, CURSETJI RUSTOMJI MODY, has continued the said business on his own account and for his sole benefit from the 1st day of June last. He will receive the outstandings and pay the debts due to and by the said firm and will henceforward carry on the said firm for his sole benefit at 11, Forbes Street, in his own name.

SORABJI HORMASJI BARBHAYA,
CURSETJI RUSTOMJI MODY.
Bombay, 16th July 1878.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND Rs. 21,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
HENRY FORMAN, Esq., (of Messrs. Forman & Co.)
The Hon'ble WALTER LANG, (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT.

THE Directors submit to the Proprietors and Shareholders the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June, and furnish for their information copy of the Auditors' Report.

The effects of the famine during last year, and the insufficient rain-fall in parts of this Presidency, have acted adversely on commerce, and these effects have been aggravated by the war raging in Eastern Europe. Almost every class of business and industry has suffered from great depression during the past six months.

There has at the same time been a fair demand for money, caused, part at least, by the exceptional circumstances under which trade languished.

The accounts show a net profit of Rs. 7,59,140-1-1 including the balance of Rs. 1,03,098-11-0 brought from the half-year ended 31st December last.

The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum which will absorb ..... Rs. 6,00,000 0 0
They have transferred to the Reserve Fund .. ,, 1,00,000 0 0
For depreciation of cost of premises ..... ,, 20,000 0 0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account ..... ,, 10,000 0 0
And have carried forward the balance of ..... ,, 29,140 1 1
Rs. 7,59,140 1 1

The Hon'ble Walter Lang and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy retired from the Board on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th July 1878.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

For the Half-year ending 30th June 1878.

Bombay, 11th July 1878.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have to submit our report relative to the Bank's accounts for the Half-year ending 30th June 1878, which accounts have been audited by us.

We have carefully examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, and also the returns made by the various branches, and have found them correct. The balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's books.

The Cash Balance, held by the Bank at the Head Office on the 30th June last, has been counted by us, and found in order.

The Government Securities held by the Bank on account of the Reserve Fund stand in the books at their original cost, the remaining securities belonging to the Bank have been brought down at rates below the present market value.

The securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, and the securities deposited for safe custody, agree when compared with the Registers.

The Balance Sheet has been carefully checked with the accounts and documents thereto relating, and we consider that it contains the particulars required by the Bye-Laws made under "The Presidency Banks' Act of 1876;" and is a full and fair statement, shewing the true position of the Bank on the date under report.

We may mention that on several occasions during the past half-year we called at the Bank, and went carefully through the previous day's transactions, as entered in the Bank's books, and on each such occasion found the Books and Vouchers in the most satisfactory order.

We remain, Dear Sir, your obedient Servants,

(Sd.) H. R. CORMACK,
,, EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
Auditors.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1878.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital				1,00,00,000	0	0
,, Reserved Fund				21,00,000	0	0
,, Public Deposits at Head Office				42,01,048	6	0
,, Do. do. Branches				31,04,587	13	1
,, Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,40,22,954	14	0
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding				44,650	14	11
,, Profit and Loss Account				7,59,140	1	1
				Rs. 3,42,32,412	1	1

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities				27,13,472	10	0
,, Loans on Government Securities, Goods and Metals				30,23,247	8	11
,, Cash Credits do.				12,00,457	1	9
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts				12,409	1	4
,, Bills discounted and purchased				1,12,81,879	2	0
,, Balances with other Banks				13,46,198	2	0
,, Premises and Furniture —original cost	5,30,288	7	9			
,, Written off for deterioration in former years	1,75,000	0	0			
Adjusted value of premises and Furniture Account				3,55,288	7	9
,, Stamps				2,222	13	0
,, Stationery value on hand				27,465	5	8
,, Adjusting Account				26,623	10	4
,, Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion				1,42,42,498	2	4
				Rs. 3,42,32,412	1	1

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1878.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,53,226	15	3
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	9,580	0	0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	2,177	2	10
,, Law Charges	238	8	0
,, Miscellaneous Charges	24,346	6	9
,, Brokerage	1,895	15	0
,, Stationery	5,009	0	0
,, Net Profit for the half-year	5,66,041	6	1
	Rs. 7,62,373	5	11

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	7,62,373	5	11
	Rs. 7,62,373	5	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JAN. TO 30TH JUNE, 1878.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1877	2,50,000	0	0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account	7,59,140	1	1
	Rs. 10,09,140	1	1

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January 1878	4,43,098	11	0
,, Net profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1878	5,66,041	6	1
	Rs. 10,09,140	1	1

Examined and found correct,

H. R. CORMACK,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.

Bombay, 10th July, 1878.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. W. BENTLEY,
Acting Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
HENRY FORMAN,
WALTER LANG,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, } Directors.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... ,, 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
,, 7 ,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, 14-0

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always in stock a nice assortment of ready made garments for the convenience of Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay.

PRICE LIST.
FOR THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Blue Serge Suits Jacket, and Trousers	30	0	34	0
India Tweed do. do.	30	0	34	0
Black Alpaca Coats, (for dinner)	12	8	14	0
Warm Overcoats for Cold Season	45	0	50	0
Do. Ulsters, do.	50	0	55	0
FOR GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY.				
Bro. Holland Suits suitable for wearing in the Train	18	0	20	0
India Tweed do, very comfortable	30	0	34	0
Sleeping Suits of all Materials, from	10	0	11	8
to	18	0	20	0

READY MADE SHIRTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the sale of Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS, beg to call special attention to the extent to which these have been appreciated in the United Kingdom as shown by the extraordinary demand which has sprung up for them. The sales during 1877 amounted to more than 900,000 dozens, or nearly 18,000 dozens weekly, representing (*vide* Government Returns of Duty Payments) ONE-TWENTIETH PART OF THE ENTIRE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Each bottle bears W. and A. Gilbey's Seal and Label with full particulars as to quality, age, &c. The purity, quantity and genuineness of every article are guaranteed.

PORTS.
SHERRIES.
CLARETS.

SPARKLING WINES.
BRANDIES.
WHISKEYS, &c.

Particulars may be had on application.

FORBES AND CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL
WINE MERCHANTS. DRY MONOPOLE.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

FINEST Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES.
17, WATER, LANE LONDON, E.C.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the First day of August next, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., who retires by rotation, in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th July 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at a quarter past 3 o'clock p.m., to pass the following Resolutions, viz:—

RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED,—That the Factories and Presses of the Company be leased to the Mofussil Company, Limited, on the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Company agree to lease to the Mofussil Company the Ginning Factories of the Company situate at Broach and Pallej with the Land appert

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH JULY 1878.

THERE has been a rather better feeling here to-day in most branches of trade, and more inclination is manifested in the Bazaar amongst the dealers to operate in Piece Goods; the present low rate of Exchange, however, tends to check business in Imports, and the supplies of all articles of Export are so small that we cannot look for much increase in shipments yet a while. Crop prospects continues most favourable; seasonable rains are daily reported to have fallen in all the chief Grain and Cotton growing districts.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Consols at 96⅞ and French Rentes at 115½. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 79½ for Fours, 85 for New Fours-and-a-half, and 87½ for Five per cents. In Indian Bank shares there is an advance of 10s. per share in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile, which are now quoted at £23 and £28-10 respectively. Orientals are still quoted at £41 and Hongkong and Shanghai at £40 per share. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is unchanged at 1s. 8d.

In the General Produce Markets there are no changes of any sort to notice.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed firm, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats; quotations are unaltered. No New York telegrams have come to hand to-day. Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52½d. to 52⅝d. per oz.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	3,42,864
Do. „ Branches	Dec.	„	1,23,334
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	6,87,734
Loans	Inc.	„	5,48,134
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	94,959
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	2,00,582
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	13,48,403

Although this return is not quite so favourable as last week's, there is no change in it of sufficient importance to lead us to anticipate dearer money at this season of the year.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been rather firmer to-day, but with very little business doing.

From Calcutta also telegrams have been received reporting business almost at a standstill, with rates the same as those ruling in this market. To-day's closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	..	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits, 3 „	.....	1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	.....	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	.....	2-13½	„

On Calcutta rates are steady at 100⅛ for demand drafts and 99⅛ for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—In the morning there was rather a weaker feeling, but later in the day there were fewer sellers, and rates close steady at Rs. 95½ for Fours and Fours-and-a half and Rs. 104½ for Fives. The new Four-and-a-half Loan is firmly held at Rs. 101½, the rate in Calcutta being Rs. 100½.

In the SHARE MARKET there has again been a good deal of speculation going on in Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip. Coorlas have advanced Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 20, Jewras Balloo Rs. 20, Khandesh Rs. 5, Madras United Rs. 20, Manockjee Petits Rs. 20, Nurseys Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 15. A decline has taken place of Rs. 30 in Alexandra, Rs. 1 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 5 in Broach, and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys. Bank shares are steady at about former rates.

The COTTON MARKET opened firm, but very little has been done during the day, as there are still very few sellers at present rates. At the close there is rather a weaker feeling and less disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Rates are unchanged.

In SEEDS sales have been reported of Linseed at Rs. 6-12 per cwt., for which and also for Rapeseed the market is steady.

In WHEAT there is still nothing doing owing to the smallness of supplies. Prices are nominal.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is firmer, and dealers are at length showing more disposition to operate. Yarns are also in more enquiry, and some business is reported in local made as well as imported spinnings.

FREIGHTS are easier again. The s. s. Bernina for Liverpool has filled up at 17s. 6d. per ton, and although 18s. 9d. per ton is asked for Cotton in the other steamers on the berth, there is little doing at this rate. For sailing tonnage there is still no enquiry at 17s. 6d. per ton for Iron and 11s. 3d. per ton for Wood.

In COALS there is still nothing doing. There are buyers but no sellers of Lairds Welsh Hartley to arrive at Rs. 19 and Davisons Welsh Hartley Rs. 20 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	735
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	747½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
Chartered Bank of India,	37,350	£25	£19-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20	p. °	825
Prare Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. a.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. a.	900
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	9,000	1,400	all	13	p.a.	25½

POWER COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.a.	30
Abert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	980
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	33	p.a.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60		673
Barar Company (New)	150	500	all	46	p.a.	685
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14	do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	76
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	609
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30	do	675
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co.	852	1,000	all	100	do	885
Fort Press Co	50	8,250	250	50	do	1,250
French Press Co	200	500	all	40	do	445
Imperial Press Co	1,150	—	1,400	100	do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	40	do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co	600	600	all	125	do	950
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60	do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.a.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	3,000	1,700	—		850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25	p.a.	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.a.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55	p. a.	1,080
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		88
Bhowanagar M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.a.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,070
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.a.	230
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.a.	78
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	30	p.a.	800
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,025
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		660
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.a.	915
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40	p.a.	1,260
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,020
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1015
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.a.	915
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.a.	960
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		750
Meyer U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70	p.a.	1,295
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..		86
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25	p.a.	350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.a.	1,380
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,270
Manager S. and W. Co.	2,000	1,000	..	..		80
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35	p.	940
Nerbud S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..		650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		80
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10	p.a.	361
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10	p.a.	780
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.a.	865
Soondersee Spinning	650	1,000	all	75	p.a.	850
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125	p.a.	205
Sholtapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		960
Tootoo Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p.a.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.a.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p.c.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80	p.a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36	p. a.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	53
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. a.	19
Thresher and Co.	500	all	625	p.a.		610
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th July as compared with the statement issued on the 6th July:—

LIABILITIES.	6th July. Rs.	13th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at H.O. Office I.	342,684	60,99,418	64,42,282
Do do. at Branches D.	123,834	31 04 588	29,80,754
Other Deposits D.	687,734	1,41,13,828	1,34,26,094
Post Bills I.	1,684	49,289	47,605
Cash Credits, undrawn I.	51,763	8,52,278	5,01,041
		3,63,16,101	3,59,00,844
ASSETS.			
Government Securities I.	247,500	39,61,044	42,08,544
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Marketable do. I.	30,075	19,71,809	20,01,884
Loans on Security of do. I.	548,194	31,50,603	36,98,182
Current Accounts overdrawn		2,366	3,757
Bills Discounted D.	94,959	1,14,59,796	1,13,61,946
Stamps		2,971	3,059
Dead Stock No.	5,30,494		
Amount applied for Investment	1,75,000	3,55,288	3,55,494
Sellion		5,09,363	7,09,945
Cash Balances with Corresondents I.	200,582		
Cash and Currency Notes D.	13,48,403	1,49,08,616	1,35,55,113
		3,63,16,101	3,59,00,844

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 577 tons, Captain A. Russel, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Kurrachee 13th July, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AVA, 1,709 tons, Captain H. T. Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 1,263 tons, Captain T. Douglas, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool 3rd April, with a cargo of 1,994 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, July 12.
	William Douglas	Douglas	Liverpool, Apr 3.
15	Ava (s)	Dickenson	Calcutta, June 21.

The steamer Siam, to Australia, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Duke of Argyll (s)	Vaile	Narrakel, July 14.
	Harmonia	Small	Boston, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Barque Star of Devon and a Barque (showed K B M H.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
13	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
12	Clive (s)	Negapatam.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Hydaspes, from Calcutta:—To Madras—Mrs T Beatty, Mr W Branson, Major W Badgley, Mr Anderson.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Hydaspes:—To Southampton—Mrs Arathoon, Mr Arathoon, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Law, Captain and Mrs Wilson, Major Hindle, Mrs Garrett, Lieutenant Colonel Beatty, Major Logan and 3 children, Master Smith, Mrs Howell, Mr Selby, Miss Davies and Miss Codling. To Brindisi—Surgeon J North.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Virginia Schillizzi s—837 bars iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
City of Baltimore s—200 bundles sheet iron, Soojawoodin Noordin; 4 packages hardware, Bhoymeya Ebrahim.
Trentham Hall s—2 casks hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
India s—10 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

FROM LONDON.

Deccan s—20 cases champagne, C Bounevalle and Co.
Khiva s—52 cases brandy, The Charter Bank of I A and China.
Sydney Eggers—5 cases colour, Tyebally Surufally and Co; 6 cases paint, Nusserally Sumsoodin.
Fekin s—50 casks beer, 30 cases old tom and 26 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—208 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Asiria s—20 bags french chalk, M M Mody and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—61 bales rags, Dewjee Viesur; 1,455 cwts linseed, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.
Stockbridge—3 bales wool, Subhraz Mooleh und; 250 cwts myrabollams, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 326 cwts myrabollams, Doowarkadas Vussonjeee.
Trentham Hall s—4 bales rugs, S S Nayrelwalla; 50 bales wool, T ecoomdas Amerzee; 45 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy; 53 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 160 bales cotton, Morarjee Gocouldass; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 45 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 400 bags rice, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 51 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 51 bales cotton waste and 6 bales rags, Dossa Lalljee.
Bellona s—1,560 cwts linseed, Odhowjee Nuthoo; 77 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 33 bales wool, Sugurmull Sundarmull; 100 bales cotton, Arjoon Nursee; 33 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 1,500 bags rice, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co.
Bermina s—30 bales cotton, Abramovitz and Co.
India s—250 bales cotton, Polly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper, s—1,920 cwts rapeseed, Gungadhur Kedarnath; 140 cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Hurridass; 50 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—10 bales cotton, Muravbhoy Vizbhoocum; 217 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jumnabhoy; 6 cases Sharkline and 10 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Paipia; 56 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 186 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 130 cwts broken grasses, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 317½ cwts sandalwood, Rehimbhoy Allabhboy.
Speke Hall s—30 bales twist, Nowrojee Pestonjee; 194 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 75 bales cotton, Sewchund Moolchund

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1286 Bellona (s), Brown—Lyon & Co.
1160 Bernina (s)...Allen—W. Nicol & Co.
1592 India (s), Read—W and A Graham and Co.
1388 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1596 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1487 Indians, Drummond—The Captain.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

1468 Reaper, Poole—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1506 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails 19th July.

FOR HONGKONG.

1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 22nd July.
1735 Speke Hall (s), Brand—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1718 Siam (s), Hector—Mails, 19th July.

FOR DUNKIRK.

2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins.

FOR COLOMBO AND MAURITIUS.

553 Robert Morrison, Davies—The Captain.

FOR NARRAKALE.

1330 Galatea (s), Pearson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s), Crawder—The Persian Co.
639 Henry Bolckaw (s), Winter—The Persian Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

699 Marchioness of Londonderry, Lucas.

FOR CALLAO.

1236 Annie Frost, Welburn—The Captain.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1372 Prince Rudolph, Brass.
923 Staffa, Rennie—M Nusserwanjee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND GENOA.

1131 Telford (s), Wilson—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1168 Howden, Nicholson.

FOR PORTLAND.

1146 Europa, Thesen—The Captain.
1353 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1497 Eilden Hope, Flett—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR SOUTH WEST PASS.

1346 Prince Charles, Irvine.

NOT FIXED.

1559 Battle Abbey, Banks—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
2154 Bates Family, Dougall—Edward Bates & Co.
1259 Bean Uamba, Thompson—Ewart, Latham and Co.
1607 Blythswood, Thomas.
1319 Barengaria, Littlejohn.
1407 Boisean, Ferrier.
1037 China (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Bean, Ashley & Co.
634 Coltness, Walker—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1104 Consett (s), Clarke—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1482 Castello (s), Hore—Finlay, Muir & Co.
990 City Camp, Clerk.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1047 Dinapore, Hausen—W. Nicol & Co.
1774 Dalgoan (s), Sibbinpore—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1240 Humbert (s), Arnott.
1026 Ida (s), Thompson.
1429 Inspector, Erskin.
1514 Jason, Richardson.
705 Kains (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
548 Mula (s, Doer—Essa bin Khuleefa.
1661 Nelson, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1250 P F Webster, Cutting.
1175 Ravenstondale, Adamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1747 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1539 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, Lawson.
1501 Scottish Minstrelsy, Mietcalf—The Captain.
870 Sydney Eggers, Davison—E. Bates & Co.
1499 Stray, steamer.
1691 Trafalgar, Johnson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
840 Timour, Robbin
1671 Varuna, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

974 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
1269 Spartan (s), 12, Treacy.
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 14th July 1878.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·668
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	79·1
Relative humidity of Air	·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·4
General Direction of Wind	WSW, NNW, WNW, ENE, ESE, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	198
Fall of Rain	0·50
Total fall during the month	26·31
„ year	46·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0·96

HIGH COURT—JULY. 16.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

703-77—Hearn, C and L—Casibai vs Benkorebai—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

500-77—Craissie, L and O—Cushaw Manockjee Petit and anothe.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Manockjee Petit and another—Crigie L and O.
137-78—Jeejeebhoy Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Fe-t nice K.—Part heard.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

222-78—Fletcher and S—Dinkar Gunesh dhur vs Radhabai.
224-77—Mr Bicknell—Bai Shercore widow and others vs Davidass Purshotumdass—Muljee and B.
263-78—In re son—V P Karoosahnker vs Jugjivandas Hemji.
308-78—Mr Bicknell—Nuthubai vs Luxmidass Hurridass.
3-9-78—Mr Bicknell—Nuthubai vs Vussonjee Hurridass.
312-78—Remington, H and C—Ruttonjee Bomanjee vs Dossabhoy Bomanjee.
313-78—In person—Nursey Khetsey vs Moorjee Khimjee and another.
317-78—J C Cama—Mootichund Mucroojee vs N Ruttonjee G and another.
323-78—Ardaseer and H—Peermahomed A and another vs Hajee Meya bin &c.
326-78—Bhaishunker N—F M G Ferreira vs Hajee Essac Adams —H, C and L.

LONG CAUSES.

622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.
235-17—J C Cama—Manockbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 13.)

Mr G J Noble, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th class.

Mr A Marriott, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, is transferred to the Seoni District.

Mr G S Chatterton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Seoni, is transferred to the Chindwara District.

Mr J Hurst, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chhindwara, will revert to his substantive appointment, of Head-quarters Inspector, Nagpur District.

Mr J J Higgins, Lieut-Colonel H Fraser, Captain H A Hammond, and Mr G J Noble, will respectively revert to their substantive grades of District Superintendents, Lieut-Colonel T E Vandergucht may assume charge of the Jubbulpore Police on return from privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 13.)

Mr W Barry, Joint Magistrate, Banda, privilege leave for three months.

Mr R T Hobart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, N W Provinces, fifteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon E Mair, Officiating Superintendent, Central Prison, Fatehgarh, to officiate as Superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly.

Lieut-Colonel P C Dalmahoy, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police, N W Provinces.

The Rev L Phillips, Head-master, Boys' High School, Allahabad, to officiate as Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments.

Lieut Okeden, 60th Rifles, Officiating Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, N W Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh to be confirmed in that appointment.

The services of the Rev A H Etty, Chaplain, Allahabad Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter of "T. C.," and "Railway Impositions," have been handed to the Agent of the G. I. P. R. Co., who will no doubt give them the attention they call for.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 22nd, 5h. 7·2m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 16	English Mail expected	5 33	6 39	0 5 m	6 13 m
				0 44 a	6 54 a
Wed. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	1 43 m	6 47 a
				1 44 a	7 29 a
Th. 18	.....	5 34	6 38	1 21 m	7 34 m
				1 47 a	8 2 a
Fri. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	1 57 m	7 57 m
				2 18 a	8 38 a
Sat. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	2 38 m	8 33 m
				2 48 a	9 13 a
Sun. 21	5th Sunday after Trinity	5 34	6 38	3 20 m	9 11 m
				3 20 a	9 53 a
Mon. 22	.....	5 35	6 37	4 11 m	9 55 m
				3 52 a	10 36 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ROGERS—July 15th, at Bombay, A. M. Rogers, Surgeon Major H. M.'s 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTONIO—July 11th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. C. Antonio, of a daughter.
WALKER—July 10th, at Trevandrum, the wife of Hall M. Walker, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1878.

MR. AITCHISON, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, appears to be misplaced. He ought, if all his critics in that province are speaking the truth, to have been sent to Cyprus, where the character of the female portion of the population has made the name of Cyprian perpetually suggestive of those voluptuous scenes in which the raptures and roses of vice play a much more prominent part than the lilies and languors of virtue. What a sensation he would have created in that remarkable island if he had published such a circular on immorality as that with which he has astounded the Burmese! He would have had Cyprians, Jews, Turks, Greeks, heretics, and infidels, and all the cosmopolitan ingredients of the population of that part of the world down upon him with a severity too great for words to express. They would have cried out, just as the Anglo-Burmans are now doing, who made you a ruler of morals? and perhaps they would have gone further and petitioned to another European Congress that Cyprus should be returned to the Turks as it was intolerable that the ancient in immorality of a classic people should be tyrannously interfered with. With respect to morals, we suspect that the Burmese and the Cyprians are much on a par. Both have moral customs which have an ancient and a fishlike smell, and both are conservative about their moralities to a degree. We strongly suspect, however, that Sir Garnet Wolseley will take his Cyprians as he finds them, and not attempt to engraft the cold morality of the West upon the warmer style of sentiment which passes for morality in the East. In this, he will be unlike Mr. Aitchison, and doubtless he will be more politic, because as a rule people are not to be made chaste by an official ukase any more than they can be kept sober by Act of Parliament. Morals are about the most difficult problems of humanity that a statesman can deal with, and most wise politicians who aspire to raise a people "from the dead ashes of their former "selves to nobler things" generally try to do so by directing their minds to the improvement of the material conditions of those they rule, and are content to let moral progress follow upon the development of noble aspirations, education, and the prosperity which places temptations at a discount. Bryon says that touch a man's honour and he may brook it, but keep your hand out of his breeches' pocket—a sarcastic warning which is as applicable to thrusting an interfering hand into the moral principles of an individual as it is to the danger of laying rude fingers upon a private purse.

These principles of statecraft are so well known that there must be something peculiarly rank in the moral conditions of Burma when they have induced two successive rulers of that province to issue morality circulars. General Fytche, who has a literary mania, as his lately published and severely criticised book on Burma proves, might be excused for attempting to bring about a blissful state of morals by a stroke or two of his pen, but it is not so easy to understand how a hardheaded, shrewd Scotchman like Mr. Aitchison should have ventured to try a similar experiment. Doubtless there must have been something very bad somewhere near him, and, to use a well-worn expression, almost as much abused as Burmese customs, there must be something more in the matter than meets the eye. In his management of the Foreign Department for the Government of India, Mr. Aitchison was distinguished for his devotion to pure political pursuits, and any person looking at the severely practical character of his collection of treaties would as soon imagine he was capable of tilting against an express train on a bicycle as imagine he would go out of his way to write indignant minutes upon the subject of the morality of a people. When we find, however, such a man seriously coming forward to rival General Fytche as a censor of morals it is only fair to conclude that he knows more about the mischief done by the system of concubinage that prevails among Anglo-Indians all through Burma than his critics are aware of. He alludes pointedly to one case in which two officials whose names are denoted by asterisks are stated to have "long "formed degrading and immoral connections "with the women of the country," and although he rather illogically goes on to disclaim any desire of noticing the morals in the question, it is perfectly evident from the tone of his remarks and the use of the emphatic term "immorality" that he had the subject of morals working very strongly within him when he wrote his circular. He claims to look at the customs of Burma only from the public point of view, but as a matter of fact it seems impossible to us that in any such consideration the question of widespread immorality could be omitted. Mr. Aitchison seemed to argue mentally—first, you have the private immorality, then follows public immorality, and if the first evil can be done away with the second in all probability will follow. The cases he alludes to seem to have had the character of private immorality first and public immorality afterwards although the circumstances of them are not mentioned. If this were not the case his allusion to them would have no bearing upon his subsequent remarks, for it appears to us that when he pointed out that Mr. So-and-So and Mr. So-and-So had long formed degrading and immoral connections with "the women of the country," he meant to make the cases of these gentlemen the text for declaring that the formation of relations of the kind referred to by officers of Government is dishonourable to the officers who enter into them, "detrimental to their usefulness and efficiency "as public servants, and lays them open to influences or the imputation of influences which not "unfrequently interfere with the administration "of justice." This is the remark that seems to have aroused the greatest amount of criticism against the whole minute. Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner, has stated from the Bench that he is not aware of any cases in which there has been any failure of justice through the fact of officials having temporary alliances with the women of Burma, and others have asked for proofs of the statement, their argument being that though Mr. Aitchison is responsible for the proper administration of all the affairs of British Burma, yet he is not the governor of private morality, for which each man is responsible to his own conscience and to whatever may lie beyond that, and that therefore he ought to give some examples of the ways of private life having bad public effects. There is much justice in these criticisms, and it is to be regretted that, after having had the temerity to broach such a subject publicly at all, Mr. Aitchison did not particularise the cases in which private immorality led to public evils. We presume he could have done so if he had chosen, and that he meant the two cases to which he alluded to serve this purpose; but unfortunately the meagreness of his allusions destroys his aim, with the result of leaving an impression on the public mind that he desired to be Chief Commissioner of the morals as well as of the other affairs of the province which he rules. It would be intolerable if such a principle were accepted. Anglo-Indian Governors and officials generally have enough power in their hands already without conceding them the right to guide the morals of the community. If, for instance, Sir Richard Temple had charge of the morals of this Presidency as well as the domain his energy would make like not worth having on this side of India. Riding here, there, and everywhere through the private affairs of the community, preparing laws for the regulation of consciences which he deemed defective, and ordering new codes of morality to be laid down much as he would order a new forest to be planted, he would make everybody sigh with Swinburne for the Lady of Pain to come down and relieve them from virtue. Few men or women would be able to count upon a day's happiness, and in time the tyranny would make the people pray for the accession to power of some male Messalina. No: Governors and Commissioners must stick to their own province—which is not morality. Probably Mr. Aitchison's circular was meant to be a corrective to some extent of a great public evil which does exist in Burma through the custom he has denounced. It is notorious that officials or Europeans of any kind in Burma have every facility cast in their way, by the customs of the country, for forming those connections

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE NEW TREATY.

LONDON, JULY 15, 7 P.M.

The main provisions of the treaty as anticipated are, that Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum are ceded to Russia. The Emperor declares his intention to make Batoum a free and essentially a commercial port. Bayazid is given back to Turkey. A protectorate not mentioned.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, said that the Indian Budget would probably be laid before the House on the 20th inst.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT AGAIN POSTPONED.

Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Indian Vernacular Press Act is adjourned to the 23rd inst.

MR. BEDFORD'S CASE.

SHOLAPORE, JULY 15.

THE trial of Mr. Bedford is not finished yet. Its progress is very tedious. All to-day was occupied in getting out a little evidence about entries in the native prisoner's books. Probably no evidence will be called for the defence. Mr. Gill intimated to-day that he thinks it will not be necessary to address the Court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEPARTURE OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by Colonel Brackenbury and the other members of his Staff, has sailed for Cyprus. Colonel Greaves has been appointed Chief of the Staff, and Captain Baker Russell, Military Secretary. The transport Simoom has taken a company of Royal Engineers to Cyprus.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S STAFF.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Colonel R. Biddulph, C. B., has been appointed Colonel Commandant of Artillery in the island of Cyprus, and Lord Gifford, V. C., 57th Foot, and Captain McAlmont, 7th Hussars, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

STATEMENT BY THE "DAILY NEWS."

The *Daily News* publishes a special telegram, which states that the stay of the Indian Contingent at Cyprus will only be a temporary one, and that it is intended to keep but a small permanent garrison of British troops in the island, who will be assisted by a local Militia to be formed.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, JULY 15.

The Roumanian Government has accepted from Russia the Dobrudscha in exchange for Bessarabia.

THE RHODOPE INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 15.

The insurrectionary movement in the Rhodope mountains has collapsed.

GREECE AND THE PORTE.

Large reinforcements of Turkish troops, besides two Turkish ironclads, are being sent to the Turco-Grecian frontier.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The same Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., sailed from here on the 10th instant.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, outward bound for Bombay, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 13, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	5¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	85 (new)
5½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115¾
Bar Silver	52½ to ¾.
Oriental Bank Shares	£11
Chartered do. do.	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares ..	£23-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£40

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 14, 10 A.M.

THE break in the rains continues. The rainfall of the preceding twenty-four hours has been generally small in amount and confined to a smaller area than yesterday. Excessive rain continues at Cuddapah; over eleven inches fell yesterday, three giving twenty-four inches in three days. A thunder storm gave Jubbulpore two inches. Dust-storms in the Punjab gave Lahore and Rawulpindee heavy showers exceeding one inch. The only area of general rainfall during the day was north of the Ganges from Agra to Northern Bengal. The chief rainfalls were Fategarh twelve tenths, Cawnpore nine tenths, Lucknow twelve tenths, Fyzabad eleven tenths, Mozufferpoor twenty-six tenths, and Bangalore twelve tenths. The barometer is falling in Northern and Central India. Wind strong on the west coast of Ceylon and at Saugor Island.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	46 38	50 39	49 51
July 14 Sunday	0 50	.....	.....
15 Monday	.....	0 51	0 40
Total.....	46 88	50 90	49 91
Fall up to 15th July 1877.....	.....	31 23	33 81
" " to 14th " "	37 40	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 15.

CANNANORE, 5-35 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S; thermometer max. 85; min. 72; W. B. 80; barometer 29·63. Fall of rain 6 cents.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. 4; thermometer 86·9; barometer 29·770. Fall of rain 27 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 1 inch 8 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29 75.

VISAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 48 cents.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, July 14.—Seven cents more to 6 a.m. to-day. Weather cloudy.

15.—No rain to-day. Weather clear.

AHMEDABAD, 14.—Rainfall 3 cents yesterday.

15.—No more rain.

COCANADA, 10th.—The total rainfall up to date is 54·07in. Up to a corresponding date last year, 33·85in. Prospects of crops very favourable.

BARODA, 13th.—Within this week we have had abundant rain, and most of the tanks are nearly full. This fall of rain has totally discomfited the *banias* for grain is now sold a couple of seers cheaper, and they have begun to exhibit signs of restlessness in effecting a clearance of their old stocks.

GOGO.—We have had an exceedingly fine fall of rain for this part of Kattywar—not very much rain, no floods, but quite enough for present wants, and showers almost every day. Price of grain is reduced about 2 annas per maund. Present price of best *jowar* Rs. 2 2 as. per maund.

N. W. PROVINCES (*Official report to 10th*).—A considerable amount of rain has fallen in northern tracts, excessive in places; less rain towards the south. Ploughing goes on and some sowing.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 15, 3-15 P.M.

Mail leaves Singapore for Manilla 4 p.m. 20th.

GALLE, 15, 4.40 P.M.

Mail steamer Sunda from China arrived.

WHAT is this we hear about the Tunnel a Tulsi lake? Has it really fallen in so that it must be all reconstructed again, and is there no chance now that we shall have the Tulsi water in Bombay before the end of next year? Perhaps somebody will ask a question on the subject at to-day's meeting of the Town Council.

WHILE good news of the rainfall comes from nearly all parts of the country, we are sorry to learn that much anxiety is still felt about the condition of Poona and the neighbouring districts. A correspondent, writing from Poona yesterday morning, says:—"The rains, which made us so cheerful for a day or two last week, have again failed us. Altogether in Poona we have had only about 3 inches of rain the whole season, and the weather is now quite fine." The worst accounts come from Indapoor, where the Government has already opened relief works on which several thousand persons are employed. Civil Servants and Revenue Survey officers are under orders again to leave Poona to resume in the districts the heart-breaking work of the last two years. We should like to know why Government has discontinued this year the publication in the official *Gazette* of telegrams showing the condition up to date of all the districts of the Deccan which were affected by last year's famine. Such information would be most useful to the public, and we do not suppose Government can wish to suppress information, though it has made itself the subject of uneasy suspicions by its strange conduct in withholding the statistics of the census taken last January.

SINCE the publication of the Government of India's letter regarding the admission of natives to Volunteer Corps, a number of Parsees have applied to Colonel Sexton to be allowed to join the Bombay Volunteers. Their applications were made known to Sir Richard Temple, the Honorary Colonel of the Corps, who last week took an opportunity, when he was down in Bombay, of speaking to Colonel Sexton on the subject, and suggesting that inquiries should be made as to the willingness of the Volunteers to see one or more companies formed of Parsees under English officers. The replies Colonel Sexton has received to these inquiries are for the most part so discouraging that there is no chance of the experiment being tried by the Governor being made. It is obvious, besides, that a Volunteer company of Parsees officered by men of a different race would be a contradiction in terms, as the right of Volunteers to choose their own officers from among themselves is of the very essence of the Volunteer movement. Nor is it likely that Parsees who are ambitious of becoming Volunteers for the sake of putting themselves on an equality with Europeans would feel it a compliment to be told that they cannot be trusted unless they put themselves under the orders of European officers. Sir Richard Temple seems, moreover, to have forgotten that the Viceroy has said he is opposed to the formation of distinct regiments or companies of native Volunteers.

SOME remarks made by us a few days ago regarding Mr. Kirkham's position in the Bombay Town Council were based on a misapprehension. Mr. Kirkham has not become a mofussilite yet, as the appointment he holds is only an acting one; and he still keeps his house and pays rates in Bombay, so that there can be no doubt as to his qualifications for a seat in the Corporation and Town Council.

THE *Englishman*—The military home charges on India still require searching investigation. The accounts between the Home and the Indian War Departments from time to time form the subject of a question in the House of Commons, and are, we believe, being honestly enquired into at the present moment. But this larger and far more important and more permanent question of the employment of Indian troops for British purposes to a large extent at the cost of the Indian exchequer has been overlooked. England charges India for every recruit which it sends to us; England charges India for all the mechanism required at home for maintaining the strength of the regiments serving in this country; England charges India, on a scale without any precedent in the history of soldiering, for the pay and rations and comforts of the regiments thus employed. On the other hand, England takes our Indian regiments whenever she wishes, and pays to India not one farthing either towards their cost of construction, or of their permanent maintenance, or even of their daily pay while serving under the direct orders of the English War Office in Pall Mall. We respectfully, but earnestly, ask Lord Lytton's attention to this injustice. It forms the last and greatest of the list of outstanding grievances which India has to complain of at the hands of the English Treasury.

THE *Beacon*—Nothing could be more utterly scandalous than the closing act of the Bombay Government in its connection with Sind than the present postal arrangements. Our letters which were too late for the steamer on Tuesday are all lying in the Post office here, and will be there till Friday morning next. We have been reduced to the condition in which our communications with the rest of the world were when the province was first annexed, and this has happened in spite of our wishes, and from the desire of Sir Richard Temple to be subservient to the Governor-General rather than comply with the wishes of the people and advance their interests. A large part of the trade of Kurrachee is carried on with Kattywar and Guzerat, but Sir Richard has stepped in and thoughtlessly injured the trade of the town, whilst his own reputation, though damaged here by this act, is believed by himself to be greatly enhanced in the opinion of Lord Lytton.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, writing from Krishnaghur, says—"Baneegopal has been committed to the Sessions. The Comptroller-General and his Assistant have been sent here at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor, to examine the accounts of the local treasury. I understand they have ascertained that altogether money to the amount of Rs. 60,000 has been embezzled by Baneegopal from the year 1872 to 1875, exclusive of the Rs. 14,000 for which he is at present under arrest. But for gross carelessness and negligence on the part of the several Treasury officers, such shameful and systematic fraud could not have been committed. I believe, however, Mr. Eden will not fail to take serious notice of the conduct of those among the Treasury officers during whose time the greatest laxity and the grossest mismanagement prevailed."

FOUR Sabbatarian seamen, being troubled with over-sensitive or perverted consciences, were sentenced by the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon the other day to seven days' rigorous imprisonment for refusal of duty. The men stated that they refused to mend a sail because it was Sunday! In reply to a question by the Court as to whether they were Methodists, they replied that they were Christians. The master of the ship deposed that both his topsails were split, and that he had no other sails fit to replace them, that there was a heavy sea on, and that it was absolutely necessary to keep sail on the ship to keep her before the sea.

THE staff of army signallers with our troops in South Africa seem to have stood the Commander-in-Chief in good stead during recent engagements with the enemy. According to a despatch published in the *London Gazette*, the system of conveying intelligence by means of hand signals, with which our regiments are now provided, furnished officers in command with valuable information on several occasions, one important signal transmitted to a detachment about to enter the bush being, "Advance with caution." Orders could not have been transmitted by mounted troopers, we are told, without considerable risk and danger, but the signals were worked so perfectly that the Commander-in-Chief had transmitted to him by such means not only the result of a day's fighting, but the names of the killed and wounded as well. It is the rule to attach a staff of army signallers to every battalion of infantry and regiment of cavalry, intelligent men with good sight being selected for the purpose, who proceed to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for instruction in their duties. There are many ways of signalling; with shutters, discs, and banners in the day time, and by means of hand lamps or lime-light apparatus at night; but the simplest method, and that usually adopted, is for a soldier to ascend the highest point in the neighbourhood and to signal a comrade upon an opposite hill by means of a flag. Signalmen are posted at a distance of a mile or two from one another, and in this way messages may be conveyed over a long stretch of country. Whatever the nature of the apparatus employed by day or night, the code is the same, being that known as the Morse alphabet, which is in general use throughout the Continent and America in the electric telegraph service. Letters of the alphabet are represented by dots and strokes upon paper, or to the eye by short and long signals. Thus the letter A which in the Morse telegraph code is represented by a short stroke followed by a long one, or, in other words, by a dot and a dash, may also be signalled by holding up a flag first for a short interval and then for a long one; or at night by exhibiting a light first of all for a short time, and then for a longer period. Practically a dot is shown by simply raising and lowering a flag; while in the case of a dash the signal is held aloft for the space of a second. The letter E which is most frequently used, is represented by a dot only, while others, to which recourse is seldom made, are composed of as many as four signals—as, for instance Z, which is signalled by two dashes followed by two dots. Complicated as the system may appear, an intelligent young soldier becomes proficient in a week in the art of army signalling.

IN an interesting and carefully prepared paper, Sir James Anderson has brought together a number of facts which well deserve the attention of the commercial public who are accustomed to employ symbols or combinations in telegraphic messages. A large number of errors in telegraphy are necessarily due to causes for which perhaps it is impossible to discover a remedy, but a very considerable proportion are occasioned by the employment of commercial codes in which secrecy and economy are both secured by the use of numerals or letters, or by combinations of syllables of one or more languages. One of these combinations consists of a thousand pre fixes, each having ninety-nine possible affixes, and the two together generally making ten letters a word, the maximum fixed by the Telegraphic Convention. The same combination also provides for the representation of words by groups of five figures. One of Sir James Anderson's chief objections to this or any similar system is that, it is incompatible with that accuracy which it is desirable to attain in the transmission of messages. It appears that in all codes there is a special tendency to the use of words which are identical in their telegraphic symbols with entirely different words. Moreover, such messages, as a rule, have no sense; and, as in being telegraphed to Bombay, for example, they must needs pass through no fewer than six stations, mistakes by the way are almost certain to occur. Sir James Anderson states that, in the lines with which he is connected, during the past three months there have been 561 repetitions, involving the re-transmission of 11,684 words, which represent a money value of 3,840*l*. His experience shows that firms which use simple words seldom come for repetition, "whereas all firms which have selected cunningly-devised words, besides ringing changes upon the terminations, are frequently demanding repetitions." The result is that the code language occupies in transmission twice the time required by ordinary messages; while the employment of numerals actually quadruples the time. From the companies' point of view the grievance is aggravated by the fact that in some codes a single compound word is made to convey a message of fifteen words—the consequence being that, in Sir James Anderson's opinion, the interests of shareholders injuriously suffer. He suggests a practical remedy in the form of a compromise. It is, that an authorised code of fifty thousand words, selected from the English, French, German, Latin, Hindustani, and Italian languages, should be adopted, and that only the ordinary charge should be made for the use of this code. If any other code is used one-and-a-half rates should be levied, be exacted. The subject is one of considerable importance to the commercial public as well as to the companies, and no doubt it will engage the attention of the next Telegraphic Congress.

THE racing at Ascot has presented more features of interest this year than the oldest attendant can remember. The company appears to have been almost as numerous as ever on the Cup day, and the visitors were certainly well rewarded for the journey which they had undertaken, if anything in the shape of fine weather and good sport could satisfy them. Their satisfaction must, however, have been to some extent alloyed by the humiliating defeat which was sustained by a colt believed to be the champion of the English four year-olds; and the ease with which the Comte De Lagrange's Verneuil defeated Silvio will be difficult to explain away by those who believe in the traditional superiority of the British thoroughbred. That Silvio was a better three-year-old than Verneuil may, for the sake of argument at least, be admitted; but the latter is one of the French horses that has developed into the best four-year-old of the two, and this simply because he is endowed with more stamina. It is in regard to stamina that the French race horses distinguish themselves the most, the reason being that while we at home are content to let our two-year-old races and our light weight handicaps form the staple of our programmes, the French are fostering the strength of their young blood-stock, and continue to give but a very limited place to handicaps of any kind at the different race meetings which fall within the dominion of the Societe d'Encouragement. The result is that while the English thoroughbreds can nearly always hold their own against the French over short courses, they are year by year less able to maintain their former supremacy over long distances, and the Ascot Cup, which has always been looked upon as the test race for stamina, has been won again and again by French horses. It has fallen to the Comte de Lagrange several times since the mighty Gladiateur, with long odds betted on him, beat Regalia and Breadalbane, after losing so much ground that his alarmed supporters feared that he would never make it up, and the victories of Trocadero in 1873, of Mortemer in 1871, and of Henry in 1872, may be all ascribed to him, for the two latter, although not his property at the time of their victory, were bred by him at the famous Dangu Stud. So, too, was Flageolet, who ran second to Boiard, yet another French horse, in 1874, and the end is not yet, for as long as the present system prevails in England, so long will the French breed what, bearing in mind the relative number of race horses bred there and here, must be called their superiority in the long distance prizes.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*—It is with much satisfaction we are able to state that the scheme of retirement for officers of the new Line regiments, which has been so anxiously anticipated ever since the general scheme appeared in August last, will most probably be published about the end of the month, the India Office having recognised its liabilities and fallen in on most points with the views of the War Office. Liberal offers will be made to seniors to accept pension, with the alternative of compulsory retirement under the terms of the late Warrant. It has been wisely decided to immediately increase the establishment of the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps. Already two additional companies are in course of formation at Aldershot, to be numbered the 13th and 14th, and orders are issued for a 15th, 16th, and 17th company to be raised.

THE *Daily News*:—The right to the possession of that valuable particle "de" has again been the subject of a lawsuit in France. It is true that the person who fraudulently (as the Court decided) appropriated a "de" also assumed a title of nobility to which he had no right, and which was really borne by another person of a somewhat similar name. The family of De Rochechouart de Mortemart were the plaintiffs, and a gentleman who seems to have called himself De Mortemart de Boisse was the defendant. He belonged, it appears, to a very respectable family but the plaintiffs are descendants of the Crusaders, and their fathers took a gallant but unfortunate part in well known events which occurred in the neighbourhood of Poictiers and Crecy. The ancestors of the De Mortemart de Boisse are not known to have sustained defeat so long ago, and it was held that their modern pretension must no longer come between the wind and nobility of the De Rochechouart de Mortemart. M. de Mortemart must drop the "de" at the beginning of his name in future, but he may add a portion of it at the end, and is to call himself Mortemard. Probably he is of opinion that his former cognomen suited him to a T, but the law allows him no loophole of escape. As to his title, too, he must resign it, and it is to be wished that all the shoddy marquises and copper counts in France could be stripped of the honours with which they have crowned themselves. Plenty of noblemen with sonorous titles would be left, for the many late dynasties of France were pretty free with inexpensive honours, and the gift of dignities. Meantime the shades of the De Mortemart who was taken prisoner at Crecy, or who fought under Ascalon, or was in at the massacre of Jerusalem may rest in peace. The only original De Rochechouart de Mortemart has a remedy which he would do well to obtain in England, where a man may call himself the name he will. A noble English house took no measures to prevent a countryman whose own patronymic was the reverse of euphonious from styling himself Norfolk Howard. It is not, indeed, the great, but the rushing, or the small dignitary of a tiny "county family," who is jealous about these things. One can imagine such a one asking a Tomkyns who was not of his house "What he meant by spelling his name with the 'y'?" In the same spirit tradition says that a member of a very local cricket club once asked a member of I Zingari "What he meant by wearing the ribbon of the Peckham Rye Peripatetics?" The "de," like surnames in general, may be assumed in England by persons who think that it will advance their interest and increase the respect of their acquaintances. Almost any name may be made sonorous by being "double barrelled," but it is not every name that will bear the prefix of "de" without ridiculous effect.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

The Judge—Do you propose to ask him if he had an opportunity of inspecting the gate pass before it was filled in the suit.

By Mr. Branson.—Did you attend the Court at all during the trial? I was there at the last stage, to see that the rates were in accordance with the Government quotations.—Did you or Mr. Bedford attempt to examine the gate pass that was put in?

The Judge.—Was it shown to you when the claim was made? I saw it in the book; the pass was not pasted.

By Mr. Branson.—Did you see the gate pass on which the claim was made? Yes.

The Judge—Had the pass any signature at the back of it? No.—When did you see the pass? When the claim was made.

By Mr. Branson—What month? There is a report of mine.—What month? March or February 1877.—And then you examined the gate pass? Yes, Rowjee Detty brought it to the station.—And showed to you? Yes, and said he could not find the goods.—Was Mr. Bedford there? No.—Do you know whether or not the pass was afterwards shown to Mr. Bedford? I don't know.—And you looked at the back of the pass? Yes.—In order to see if the *hoondiarree's* name was on it or not? Yes.—What name did you look for? Either Beharilal, Bapoojee, or Krishnajee.—Is the signature of the *hoondiarree* had been there that would have shown it would have reached the consignee, would it not? If there had been the signature there, I should have understood that somebody had got the goods.—You saw both sides of the pass, I suppose? Yes.—It was not pasted on to any other piece of paper? No.—Is this the pass (exhibit 11)? Yes, I put that date on it.—That is the pass which you examined when the claim was made? Yes.—Have you any idea how that signature of "Beharilal" came on the back of that pass? I can't say; this signature was not on the back of the pass when I saw it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—You said *zoolum* was used to you by the police, what do you mean by *zoolum*; was any physical violence used? I was handcuffed and brought several times through the streets to the station.—Any thing else? I was confined in a black hole, a room without light.—What is the matter with your right leg? I have a pain in it.—Why does it pain you? A little.—Why does it pain you? There is nothing the matter with it.—When you were convicted before the magistrate there, Mr. Shantaram Narayen conducted the prosecution, and asked that you might have the smallest penalty that could possibly be inflicted? Yes.—Had you an interview with Mr. Shantaram Narayen before that trial in the presence of Mr. Shewram Pandoorung? Yes.—Where? At Shewram Pandoorung's house? Did he make to you any promise on that occasion? He said he would endeavour to obtain pardon from Government.—What were you to do for the prosecution to entitle you to that pardon, or to the asking by Shantaram Narayen for that pardon? I was to become a convict and plead guilty.—Mr. Bedford was then to obtain your pardon from Government? Yes.—Your sentence of 8 months' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine was passed on the same day as Mr. Bedford was committed? I was sentenced on the 7th, Mr. Bedford was committed on the 5th.—After you were sentenced, you were not sent to gaol at once, but were allowed to walk about, have your pan *suparee*, and be shaved, and stopped at Shewram Pandoorung house; is that so? Yes.—For how long? For about an hour.—On the 10th.—You reported the deficiencies to the stationmaster? Yes.—When Bowjee came to you to complain that he could not find his 40 bags, did you make any comment about that to the station master.—Do you know if that report went to Bombay or not? No, Mr. Swan.—You know that? Yes.—Do you recollect Mr. Lean being stationmaster? Yes.—Do you recollect whether Mr. Lean made any arrangements with Rowjee about these 40 bags? Yes.—Do you know that the compromise Mr. Lean made with Rowjee? Rs. 1,600 were offered him for all the deficiencies for which he claimed compensation.—Was Rowjee satisfied with that? Yes.—Did you afterwards discover that 80 of the bags had not had any carriage pay on them? Yes, I had received a letter from Rowjee to that effect.—And did Mr. Lean then reduce his offer to Rs. 1,440, taking Rs. 200 for the carriage? Yes.—And Rowjee refused the Rs. 1,440, and brought his suit? Yes.—When the matter was put into Mr. Bedford's hands to settle? Yes.—For the first time? Yes, after Mr. Lean died Mr. Bedford took it up.—Had Mr. Bedford anything to do with the compromise till after Mr. Lean's death? No.—Do you recollect when Mr. Lean died? Yes.—When? Some time in August?—Yes, he died of cholera.—When Mr. Bedford before that absent from Sholapore? Yes.—Do you recollect his coming here to arrange for Mr. Lean's funeral and to look after his family? Yes.—If Rowjee's claim was a false claim, is there any pretence, as far as you know, for saying that Mr. Bedford had any opportunity to act with abetting it? No.—You recollect making a statement to Mr. Crawford, the magistrate, before your trial? Yes.—Was that in answer to questions he put to you, or were you told to confess? There were questions asked.—Were any particular questions put to you? Yes, I was examined in the way of question and answer.—Were you asked about a consignee named Shankoo Saibhoo? Yes.—And Dada Meer? Yes.—And you made statements about those persons? Yes.—And about Mr. Bedford in connection with them? Yes.—Were those statements as far as Mr. Bedford was concerned true, or were they like the other statements dictated by the police? They were false.—Did you make a statement against Rowjee Rapoochia, Hemchund Vookutchund, and Ragoonath Bhimjee, in connection with Mr. Bedford? Yes.—Had you been tutored by the police to make those statements? Yes.—And were they true or untrue? They were false.

Mr. Branson—I thought my learned friend had not got this statement.

Mr. Gill.—We got it during the tiffin hour. It was not given by the magistrate, because, forsooth, he does not think that Mr. Bedford ought to know the charges which are hanging over him. I hope the learned magistrate is in Court and hears what I say.

By Mr. Gill.—Did you also make a statement about Mr. Bedford in connection with Dhunjee Mugniram? Yes.—Is that true or false?—It is true about his borrowing Rs. 400 on the bond; the rest of the statement is false.—Did you also made a statement about Mr. Bedford in connection with Mohunsing? Yes.—Is that true? No.—And another about Mahadeo Milkhan? Yes.—Is that true? No.—And about Sonoo Narayen, also reflecting on Mr. Bedford? Yes.—Was that true? No.—Were all the statements you made reflecting on Mr. Bedford taught you by the police? Yes.—Were those statements suggested or dictated to you by the same policemen you have already named, or others?—Do you know a man called Hunmunter? Yes.—Can you tell me from your own personal knowledge whether he was in Sholapore in August last? I don't know.—Was he in custody in Shewram Pandoorung's house? He was kept in Guputrao's house, on the 3rd story.—And was Teoliram in the custody of the police? He was given a room in the neighbourhood of Shewram Pandoorung's house.—And Dhondee? Dhondee was at Shewram Pandoorung's.—And Beharial? He was at the Fouzdar's *chaori*.—Do you remember the case of the dacoit robbery? Yes.—Was Dhondee suspected of that robbery in the first place? Yes.—Was he accused of the matter by Mr. Bedford? Yes.—Dhondee was sometime in the hands of the police before the trial, wasn't he? Yes.—Do you recollect whether Mr. Bedford was at the goods office enquiring into this robbery on the 29 and 30th January 1877? Yes.—Was Dhondee at that time in the custody of the police; or was he arrested then by accusation of Mr. Bedford? He was in custody.—Do you recollect the date when the enquiry commenced? It may have begun in December.—And when were the police first called in? When we were reported, the inquiry had commenced.—Were you present at the inquiry before Dr. Fraser at the station? Yes.—Were you present before the trial, when Dhondee rounded on the broker and was made a witness? He was made a witness.—What did Mr. Bedford accuse Dhondee of having done in that case? Of showing a fictitious deficiency as having occurred in the number of bags having passed out.—Were you consulted about that trial? Yes, the station master consulted me.—Did you hear what the magistrate said at the trial about Dhondee? Mr. Branson—I object to that; it is not evidence.

Mr. Gill—I want to show the magistrate's (Dr. Fraser's) opinion of Dhondee as a witness.

Mr. Branson.—The witness's statement of what the magistrate may have said in that case is clearly inadmissable.

The Judge.—I don't think it is required.

Mr. Gill.—I don't think it is. The Court can judge for itself.

By Mr. Gill—If you had seen the signature of Beharilal at the back of that gate pass, what would you have done? I would not have admitted his claim.—Was a piece of paper the exact size of the pass was gummed on to the back of it, that would deceive you? Yes.—It looked like one piece? Yes.

Mr. Gill—So it did when brought into court, and no one discovered that two papers were pasted together, until the exhibit was handed about a good deal, and one of the corners became loosened, when it was found to be double. Is there any pretence for saying, as far as you know, that Mr. Bedford connived at those 40 bags going out without a pass? No.—I suppose if Bapooje Narayen and Beharilal and the gateman were dishonest men, connived to steal the wheat, and then pasted over the back of the pass and given it to Rowjee, they could do so? Yes.—Do you know where Bapoojee is? No.—Have you sent into prison, was he arrested by the police? Yes.—He was a prisoner with you wasn't he? Yes.—Then what became of him? He was discharged.—Do you recollect, when Mr. Shantaram Narayen asked that the smallest possible imprisonment should be inflicted on you hearing Mr. Crawford say that that would be one day's imprisonment? No.—I suppose that is what you expected to get after your meritorious services to the police? Yes; Shewram Pandoorang told me I should have one day's imprisonment only, and be fined some Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Was that before you saw Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and he promised you a Government pardon, or, was it after your conviction and before your sentence? The day before I was sentenced, Shewram Pandoorang showed me a telegram from Mr. A. D. Crawford, of Bombay, "Your proposal for Government pardon approved."

The Judge—Who was it addressed to,—Shantaram Narayen or Captain Dixon?

Mr. Gill—Was it addressed to "Shantaram Narayen, care of Captain Dixon?" Yes.

The Judge—You say that was the day before you were sentenced? They told me the night before the sentence that the message had arrived, and after the sentence they showed me the telegram.

By Mr. Gill—Have you received a Government pardon? No.—Have you received visits in prison from Captain Dixon, Mr. Ackbar, and Shewram Pandoorung? Yes, he came twice.—And Gunputrao? Yes, he came twice.—Were you called out into a room to them? They came in the hospital yard.—What did they say to you? They said "We have arranged, and in a few days you shall be released."—Did anything more in that than, before? Yes.—Was that your native physician? Yes.—And Sir Salar Jung? Yes.—Is your experience that Government moves quickly in such matters? I don't know.—Since you were brought here from gaol, how many days have you spoken to Shewram Pandoorung and Gopal? On Tuesday, Wednesday, and to-day.—Did they tell you each day about the pardon? Yes.—But all this time, you had resolved to tell a different story? Yes, I had made up my mind to tell the truth.—As you have told it to-day, I suppose? Yes.—Can you give any reason at all for changing your mind in this way? I made up my mind to tell the truth, no matter if I suffer 10 year's imprisonment; it is not right to injure others.—Then have you entirely given up hope of pardon now? Yes.—Have you been pressed to tell the whole truth upon every subject? I am.—During the famine period, when there was great pressure on the railroad, was the work in the goods office perfectly honest? Yes.—Was not a great deal of merchandise lost and misdelivered? Misdelivered? Yes, and there were some thefts at night.—But no dishonesty on your part, or on the part of any of your subordinates that you know of? No.—How did all the misdeliveries take place? Schoolboys were employed as delivery foremen, and hence the mistakes.

Mr. Gill asked his Honour, as an *ex officio* visitor of the gaol, to make an order that policemen were not to be admitted during the night. He was instructed that they were in the habit of going there at all times, and in plain clothes; and it was feared this witness might be interfered with.

The Judge said policemen were not admitted to the gaol except on duty.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXTRACTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 5th July, stating, with reference to a petition from Mr. A. Vaz, that the Trustees should be asked to make over to Government the small plot occupied by Mr. Vaz to be included in the hospital compound; and that the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, should then take up the cottage and arrange with Mr. Vaz as to the amount of compensation to be paid to him. Resolution: the Trustees have no objection to the land being made over to Government.

It was resolved that the Resident Engineer should prepare and submit a plan showing the proposed arrangements of the Dock in respect to its boundaries, railway sidings, buildings, and roads.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter, dated 3rd July, from the Acting Deputy Conservator, reporting that he has promoted Messrs. Watts and Laythorpe, mates of the Pilot Schooners Nos. 1 and 3, to be Probationary Pilots from 1st June last.

Government Resolution, dated 2nd July, sanctioning the lease to Ebram Hussain for 50 years of 466-6-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, West of Argylle Road, at the rate of Rupee 1 per square yard per annum for the first 20 years, and Rupee 1-8 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years.

Government Resolution, dated 2nd July, sanctioning the lease to Lilladhur Kaya of 83-3-9 square yards land on Moody Bay Imperial Estate for 10 years at Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum.

Pilotage statement week to 9th July.

11	vessels pilotted into harbour.	
21	"	out of "
2	"	transported.
1	"	attended to.

DEATH OF THE REV DIGBY COTES, CHAPLAIN OF KURRACHEE.

(*Beacon*, July 12.)

WE very much regret to have to announce the death of the Rev Digby Cotes, Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee which took place at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Cotes was taken ill suddenly on Saturday afternoon last, when he swooned off, apparently from the effects of the heat. On Sunday he was unable to do his usual duties and brain fever set in, which, coupled with the weak action of the heart, a constitutional disorder from which Mr. Cotes suffered, he rapidly sank and died on Wednesday evening. The *post mortem* showed congestion of the brain and a very weak heart more or less affected; there were no signs of disease in the intestines or liver which were quite healthy. The causes of death were, it is thought excessive brainwork and a very weak heart coupled with a most anxious and sensitive temperament in a climate for which he was eminently unsuited, and which had of late years been proved detrimental to his father's health. The funeral took place yesterday morning at seven o'clock. It was attended by the Acting Commissioner in Sind, Mr. J. B. Peile, Mr. Lee Warner, Assistant Commissioner, Major Grant, Judicial Commissioner, Major-General Howard-Vyse, his staff and all the military officers in the station, Mr. Judge Baker and the principal residents, the Rev. J. Sheldon, of the Mission Church, and the Rev. J. Fox, of the Methodist church. The body was placed on a carriage and a carrying party attended from the "I" Battery R. A., a number of soldiers of the Artillery and of the 83rd Regiment, about 50 men, followed in the procession immediately behind the body, and several soldiers with their wives were present at the cemetery. Immediately behind the soldiers was a carriage containing Major and Mrs. Lowes and Mrs. Cotes, the rest of the carriages followed as they arrived forming a procession of 30 or 40 carriages.

The Rev. Digby Cotes has been in India only four years having joined the service on 26th February 1874. He was most patient and painstaking as a parish priest, his place will not easily be supplied, while his gifts as an extempore preacher were far beyond the average. He leaves behind a memory respected by all, but also endeared to not a few; the shock of seeing this young life cut short in the very prime of its usefulness is deeply felt by all, while the deepest sympathy prevails for his poor young widow.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S MOONSHEE.

IT is with feelings of deep regret that we have to announce the death from valvular disease of the heart of Khan Bahadoor Mirza Ali Ackbar Khan, which melancholy event took place early on Saturday morning last at his temporary residence in Bhowanee Peit Road. The day previous to his death he had visited his medical attendant apparently in tolerable health and in good spirits merely complaining that he felt a little weaker than he was a fortnight ago. The evening prior to his demise he was chatting and laughing with his friends up to nearly nine o'clock, and on retiring to rest complained of feeling unwell. At three o'clock the following morning he arose, and while returning to his bed, vomiting in a most protracted manner: when it ceased, he lied down but after a brief interval vomited again in a alarming manner and then fainted away. From this state of unconsciousness he was never aroused, and when his medical attendant reached the house, life was extinct. This amiable and benevolent gentleman began his career as the Moonshee of Nuttoor Captain Dixon (afterwards Sir James Outram) the Political Agent in Sind, and subsequently of Sir Charles J. Napier K. C. B., Governor of Sind, both of whom speak of him in the most eulogistic manner, and have placed on record his valuable services to the State. In a letter to the Right Hon'ble the

learned brethren, said they thought the damages too high and that half the amount would be enough.

Mr. Cole said he could not accept that, for he had information that the defendant's position was even better then was supposed; and the defendant had not ventured to appear as a witness, nor to make an affidavit on this application.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Take a week to consider, Mr. Cole. We think the damages too high and that £500 would be enough.

Mr. Cole said he could not possibly accept that—he would rather have a new trial. He might possibly accept some sum between £500 and £1,000, but he could not accept £500. However, he would confer with his friend on the other side, and perhaps the Court might not hear of the case again.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

(*Times.*)

An International Literary Congress has assembled in Paris, as well as apolitical Congress in Berlin; and although the literary plenipotentiaries form a comparatively humble body, the purpose of their meeting is important as well as interesting. The Republic of Letters is at present almost as discordant as the political communities of Europe. Some of its national divisions give no treaty rights to the others; some give such treaty rights as stint the rewards of the pen; and the law which provides for the literary recompense is in a state of chaos. Hence the literary like the political plenipotentiaries are trying to apply a new code of International Law. In England copyright lasts for one period, in France for another, and in Germany for a third. Each country gives its own authors a right of property in their works, and allows those of other lands to be subjected to a system of complete or mitigated pillage. Thus publishing houses have been known to rear great fortunes on the unrequited fruits of literary genius. "And this is a pirate's daughter!" exclaimed "Thackeray with sarcastic astonishment on being introduced to the accomplished daughter of some of one who had made very free with "The Newcomes" and "Esmond." The Americans can retort, of course, that Longfellow and Lowell, Motley and Emerson, have been equally pilloged on this side of the water. That is quite true; but, as the number of original writers is twenty times as great in this country as in the United States, the system of "gentlemanly reciprocity" does not give us a very good bargain. The French, on the other hand, complain that, in spite of some trifling protective laws, their dramatic authors practically support the English stage for nothing. Under the head of "The Dramatic Literature of England" they would write, "There is no dramatic literature in England;" and, perhaps, even we ourselves might admit in moments of candour that our stage does not at present enlist such talents as those of M. Emile Augier, M. Sardou and M. Dumas Fils. At all events, the literary as well as the manual labourer is worthy of his hire, and it is well that a literary congress should endeavour to establish a system of international copyright.

Already, as our Paris Correspondence will have shown, the meetings have been interesting. That of Monday last was enlivened by a characteristic speech from M. Victor Hugo and another from M. Edmond About. The discourse of the great poet was, of course, not very practical, for it was a glorification of literature, peace, France, Paris, Democracy, Christian forgiveness, Æschylus, Shakespeare, Voltaire, and political amnesties. It was a blaze of rhetorical fireworks, which, like the flight of rockets, made all surrounding objects darker. M. About, whose master has been Voltaire was more bound by the fetters of fact; and his flow of admirably concise and lucid French illustrated the justice of M. Jules Simon's compliment, that, it was difficult to say whether in M. About good sense got the upper hand of wit, or wit the upper hand of good sense. Both he and M. Victor Hugo spoke of the fact that the public had proved to be a better patron than any Mæcenas or Louis XIV. M. About says that the condition of the writer is better now than it has been in any period of history. For a single representation of *Hernani* or *Les Fourchambault*, M. Augier's new piece, the public, we are told, pays as much as six months, or the pension which the Grand Monarque gave to Corneille. Considerable fortunes can now be made by the pen. Victor Hugo himself is supposed to have good reason to know that the collective francs or shillings of thousands of readers form a far richer reward than the most splendid bounty of the old patrons. The fact is, that, as Macaulay observed long ago, literature has now fairly emerged from the middle passage between the patronage of the rich and the competition of the market-place. Men like Addison and Swift profited pretty well by their pens, for they became political or ecclesiastical dignitaries, and they were courted by the great. But in the next age literature had become more of a craft, and writers had learnt to look to the public for reward. Hence patrons began to find their occupation slipping away, and they became more arrogant as men of letters grew more independent. At last we have reached a time in which good writing is as saleable as cotton, or rather more so, indeed, in the present state of Lancashire. Much of the change, as M. About says, has sprung from a good law of copyright. It may be true enough that some of the greatest books—a "*Divina Commedia*," a "Paradise Lost," a "Decline and Fall"—might be written even if the law recognized no right of property in literary form; but the public is largely dependent on some system of pecuniary rewards for much of the literature which is the daily bread of instruction. Authors may be paid by patronage; but as M. Victor Hugo truly says, that form of reward is fatal to independence, and is therefore an enormous evil in a time which sees literary teaching almost immediately followed by social, political, or religious action. Copyright of some kind is the form of payment which does most good to authors at the least expense to readers. But a congress of purely literary men has naturally a tendency to exaggerate the proprietorial claims of the writing craft, and a company of French literary men may be expected to illustrate that tendency with peculiar strength on account of the national trust in the sufficiency of "*principes*." When an ordinary Frenchman unveils a set of political "*principes*," we look out for an invitation to take a logical dance in the air. The "*principes*" are usually such as experience has taught grown Englishman to abandon to youths going through their first course of metaphysics and practising the eloquence of the debating club. But unverified "*principes*" are still almost inseparable from French discussions in spite of the practical experience which is among the many benefits of the Republic. Thus M. About triumphantly asks why international treaties do not recognize his right of property in the book which he has written when they guarantee to him the possession of the field which he has not created, and the house which he has not built? That question, if it means anything, implies that literary property is of exactly the same kind as property in land. Such, indeed, was the interpretation which M. Jules Simon put upon the argument; and it commanded his assent. The same doctrine was taught the other day by an eminent French journal, under form of the plea that authors should have a "natural" right of property in the fruits of their own brains, or, in other words that they and their heirs should have a right of perpetually enjoying and bequeathing the profits derived from the sale of any particular book. But a little reflection might have shown the logical French that there is no analogy between the copyright of a manuscript and the possession of an acre of land. The real analogy is between the acre of land and the manuscript itself. Milton and his heirs might have kept the manuscript of "Paradise Lost" till the present day. They could not have been compelled to publish it; and if any person had stolen it, he could have been punished for larceny. But when the owners of the manuscript do publish it, and also demand that no other person shall be allowed to put forth competing copies, they claim the creation of the special kind of right, founded on a monopoly. All monopolies are bad in themselves, and copyright is a necessary evil. If we could get a boundless supply of good literature without establishing copyright, or without in other words, artificially increasing the price of the commodity, it would be ridiculous to tax readers for the maintenance of literary men. But, as some system of payment is necessary, and as that of copyright is the best, the only question is what term of possession would give the greatest stimulus to them at the least cost to the public. To say that they should have a perpetual monopoly is preposterous; such a right would do no good to them, and do immense evil to the community. Even M. Victor Hugo sees that fact more clearly than M. Edmond About in spite of the younger writer's Voltairean common sense, for he is content to propose that the copyright of a book should exist during the life of the author, and that anybody should be allowed to publish it after his death on paying his heirs five or ten per cent. on the net profits. Here we come down at a bound from the misty region of "*principes*" to the plain ground of practical wisdom. M. Victor Hugo's plan would be good or bad according as it would produce good or bad results.

In time, no doubt, the several Governments of Europe and America will establish a system of international copyright, and the literary class will thus have a wider field of profit. But it does not follow that books need be made generally dearer. The Literary Congress might profitably consider the practical fact that the price of books is largely fixed by national custom, and that the public is thus subjected to a tax which the law cannot repeal. In England new works are more expensive than in any other country in the world. A three volume novel costs a guinea and a half; and a single volume of a history, or a scientific work, may cost half as much. In France, on the other hand, the usual price of a one volume novel is three francs and a half; and the larger editions of serious works cost about seven francs. The effect of our system is mischievous alike to literature and the public. Writers of fiction are tempted to spread into three volumes the matter which a dexterous French workman would easily condense into one. Thus we have bad art and dull reading. The system also greatly restricts the sale of new books. Very few even of rich people buy new novels; almost every one goes to the circulating library for them. The sale of more important books is artificially limited in the same way. The wonder is that no enterprising publisher follows the example of the French, who look for their profits to small prices and large sales. If books were cheapened in this country, the difficulty of arranging a common law of copyright for England and America would be quickly overcome. But the shrewd people of the United States shrink from paying an artificially high price for such books as they can now buy cheaply. If the literary men who have now met in Paris would show that they remember the interests of the public as well as of themselves, the public would quickly return the compliment. Writers are no longer the slaves of publishers, and they could help to make books cheap without diminishing their own rewards.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

Sir,—In the article in the *Times* of to-day on Sir Frederick Goldsmid's paper on the means of communication with India, most unfavourable conclusions are arrived at regarding the proposed Euphrates route, founded apparently on the opinions of Sir Arnold Kemball and Colonel Yule—no doubt great authorities.

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The moment would appear to have arrived for giving effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.—I am, Sir, &c.,

25, Bryanston-square, June 17. W. P. ANDREW.

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HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Trawmay Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

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CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secundarabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokumah to Burdwan (B. N. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nuihattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hashrae Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Joypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Arakkari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtesand back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Oursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Brids Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treasurer & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Oursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes..... 500 to 700
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PAULLIAC..... " ..	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE ..... " ..	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILLAC..... " ..	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE ..... " ..	17 8	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne..... " ..	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE ..... " ..	23 0	12 8
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